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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

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LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, 4, FEVRIER 1892.

Les abonnements des mois de Mai, Juin, Juillet et Août sont expirés. Ceux de nos lecteurs qui désirent continuer leur abonnement, nous le leur adresserons. Adressez, LOUISIANIAN OFFICE, 102 Chartres Street.

LE CARNAYAL.

Notre ville est essentiellement cosmopolitaine, et par conséquent renfermant dans son sein tous les peuples civilisés de notre globe terrestre—chaque année vers les premiers 15 jours précédant le Mardi-Gras, nous recevons des milliers d'étrangers venant presque de toutes les parties de l'Union, pour voir et participer à ces fêtes du carnaval que les gros bonnets de notre population savent si bien donner. La Nolle Orléans est dans le monde entier la ville qui célèbre ce jour avec plus de pompe et de sublimité. La procession du Roi de Gras à Paris ne peut être comparée à notre procession du jour du Roi de Carnaval, et d'après nos renseignements le carnaval en Italie même n'a pas ce cachet imposant que nos citoyens lui donnent ici.

"L'Abeille" du 31 nous fait un article à ce sujet, et prouve jusqu'à quel point cette année nos fêtes pourraient être endommagées par les délits des gendarmes, malfaiteurs et autres. Les rapports de nos journaux circulant dans tous les Etats et certainement ils ne sont pas fait pour encourager les étrangers à venir se livrer aux brigandages de ces guerillas de nuit. Quel tort cela fait-il à notre ville qui cependant a bien besoin de toute l'aide qu'elle peut recevoir en pareille circonstance. Nous nous joignons à "L'Abeille" pour dire que ceux que les patrouilles trouveront en flagrant délit soient traités avec la rigueur qu'ils méritent s'ils faisaient mine de résister. Quelques bons exemples sont nécessaires, nous sommes arrivés au temps où "aux grands maux il faut employer les grands remèdes." Si nous rentrons dans un régime de terreur que le vice versa de la part des autorités soit administré à ceux que la justice aura trouvés coupables. Notre carnaval s'approche, et il importe que des mesures énergiques soient prises et mises à exécution, afin de nous assurer sous peu la présence "garantie" de nos amis les étrangers.

LE MOUVEMENT DE MAHONNE.

Il semble exister une division parmi les Radjastres de la Législature de la Virginie, en ce qui concerne la nomination d'un officier fiscal de l'Etat. Mr. Massey, qui occupe l'office actuellement, est un Radjastre et un officier dont le mérite financier est excellent. Cependant il y a une source point un malentendu, on se s'en aperçoit pas pour ce qu'il en est des promesses faites aux alliés Républicains à la dernière campagne. La loi demandant le paiement de la taxe de suffrage a été rappelée, et les votants de couleur ne seront plus obligés de vendre la liberté de leur choix, afin de s'assurer le succès électoral. La loi du loquet, reliée des temps barbares, a été abolie, et aucun citoyen n'aura à craindre cette ignoble punition. Ya la stricte division entre les ex-Confédérés Démocrates et les Radjastres, les Bourbons n'ont plus avoir recours au fusil. La dernière élection fut conduite de façon à ce que chaque votant Républicain put voter avec liberté, ils ont acquis aussi la garantie de leurs

droits des mains d'hommes honnêtes et courageux. Avec la cancellation de la loi de la taxe sur le suffrage, les Républicains de la Virginie peuvent voter librement, et aider les hommes braves, qui leur ont promis de résister les Bourbons dans leur politique de fraude et de fusil. Jusqu'à présent l'essai, de compter sur les hommes du Sud a été un succès, et nous espérons qu'il en sera de même dans tout le Sud. La politique de Mahone comprend les vrais principes Républicains, mais quelqu'un soit le nom, il importe peu à ceux qui font de leurs droits une question d'honneur. N'oublions pas que le terme du dernier Sénateur Républicain finit en Mars, 1893, et qu'après cela les Républicains du Sud seront à la merci de leurs adversaires Démocrates, qui ne feront que des concessions dérisoires. Ceux-ci essaieront d'anéantir la représentation Républicaine dans les Etats du Sud, et ne nommeront que des officiers représentables au peuple. Nous espérons que ce malentendu des Radjastres se terminera sous peu, et qu'ils continueront à présenter des colonnes serrées, en faveur des droits du peuple et de la bannière de l'Union.

REVUE POLITIQUE.

Il se confirme qu'aucun remaniement ministériel n'aura lieu dans le cabinet du président Arthur, avant le 10 février prochain. Le Président, d'ailleurs, aurait l'intention de faire connaître les modifications qu'il doit survenir dans le personnel gouvernemental, si seulement après que tous les changements auraient été définitivement arrêtés, dans son esprit. On avait parlé, récemment de la retraite probable du nouveau secrétaire du Trésor, M. Folger. Mais celui-ci a déclaré hier que les correspondants qui lui avaient ainsi circulé le bruit de son départ du ministère étaient sur ce point beaucoup mieux renseignés que lui.

La seule nomination qui soit consignée comme certaine, l'heure présente, est celle de M. W. E. Chandler qui prendrait le portefeuille de la marine, en remplacement de M. Hunt. Quant au ministère de l'intérieur, bien qu'il soit toujours question de M. Sargent, de la Californie, comme remplaçant probable de M. Kirkwood, on dit que M. Arthur n'est pas encore fixé sur le choix du nouveau titulaire de ce poste.

Hier, au commencement de la séance, le Congrès a reçu du secrétaire d'Etat, M. Flinguysen, une communication annonçant l'envoi à la bibliothèque du Congrès de deux exemplaires des œuvres complètes de M. Thiers, offertes au Congrès par Mlle Thiers, sœur survivante de Mlle Thiers.

Nous avons parlé, il y a quelques temps, d'une résolution déposée à la Chambre des représentants en vue d'obtenir communication de toutes les pièces diplomatiques qui concernent l'incident américain-péruvien soulevé par M. Blaine et par les agents qu'il a fait nommer dans l'Amérique du Sud. Le comité des affaires étrangères dont M. Dannel est président. Celui-ci s'est rendu auprès du secrétaire d'Etat afin de connaître ses vues sur cette question. On ne sait encore rien de l'entrevue.

An sénat fédéral, le comité des pensions vient d'adopter à l'unanimité le rapport relatif à la pension de la veuve du président Lincoln. Une somme de quinze mille dollars en espèces sera remise immédiatement à Mme Lincoln, à titre de secours et la pension annuelle de trois mille dollars qui lui était allouée sera portée à cinq mille dollars. Cette première somme de quinze mille dollars devait être, d'après le projet de loi, remise à Mme Lincoln comme arriérés de pension. On sait que le Congrès a mis cinq ans à se prononcer sur cette question de pension à la veuve du président Lincoln et les quinze mille dollars devaient représenter les cinq années de trois mille dollars comprises entre la mort de Lincoln et le vote du projet de loi.

Le comité de pensions a tenu à ce que les quinze mille dollars qui vont être remis à Mme Lincoln soient remis non comme arriérés de pension légalement dus mais à titre gracieux. En fait, le titre donné à l'allocation importe peu. L'essentiel est que Mme Lincoln ne se trouve pas, après la haute position qu'elle a occupée, dans une situation voisine de la gêne. Il est probable que la Chambre des représentants, estimant qu'il y a pour elle une question de déconce publique à ne pas retarder le vote de cette pension et de cette allocation exceptionnelle à la veuve du premier président-martyr.—Messager Franco-Américain, 26 Janvier.

UNE AMBASSADE AFRICAINE. Nous ne sommes plus au temps où l'arrivée sous nos climats et dans nos villes, d'une ambassade d'hommes noirs ou cuivrés, provoquait des étonnements profonds, comme une apparition fabuleuse, ou les envoyés du roi de Siam plongeaient dans la stupeur le Roi-Soleil et sa cour, ni même au temps où les héros de Montesquieu attendaient partout répéter autour d'eux : "Tiens! Monsieur est Persan!" Comment peut-on être Persan! Cependant, les indigènes du Soudan que le Congo a débarqués à Bordeaux avec M. Bayol, l'explorateur du Haut-Sénégal, ont obtenu dans les rues, dans les casernes, dans les établissements qu'ils ont visités, et surtout dans la loge du Grand-Théâtre, un accueil fantastique, d'une curiosité, mais nous ne les avons pas pris pour des personnages mystérieux et à demi fantastiques; ce ne sont plus pour nous que les représentants diplomatiques et les agents commerciaux d'une puissance vaguement civilisée qui sera demain notre voisine dans l'Afrique occidentale. Après avoir observé en curieux leur type et leur costume et joui des manifestations de leur étonnement naïf, nous nous battons de calculer, en patriotes et en négociants, les avantages politiques et les profits commerciaux que pourront bien rapporter à la France la connaissance et l'amitié de ces enfants de l'Afrique.

L'ambassade nègre est un événement qui peut avoir son importance, qui intéresse l'avenir de la colonisation française dans le bassin du Sénégal et du Niger. Les noirs du Sénégal, explorateurs à la recherche du pays et qu'il a, non sans effort, décidé à revenir avec lui pour signer avec le gouvernement un traité en forme, ne sont pas, comme on le disait autour d'eux, des Sénégalais; ce sont des Foulbas. Le pays qu'ils habitent est situé à l'ouest de la colonie anglaise du Sierra-Leone, à 1,500 kilomètres environ dans l'intérieur des terres; c'est le massif montagneux d'où s'échappent les sources du Sénégal, de la Gambie et du Niger.—Temps.

Nous lisons dans "l'Italie": Un Calabrais, qui se faisait appeler Pasquale Copelli, demandait depuis quelques temps dans l'ex-bef Cas-

cino, territoire de Sciasani. Le commandant de la station des carabinieri de Valledolma, à la suite de recherches soignées, réussit à découvrir qu'un malfaiteur fameux se cachait sous ce nom.

Le prétendu Pasquale Copelli fut arrêté et reconnu pour le nommé Giovanni Tangaro-Isidoro, frappé de six mandats d'arrêt et condamné par le cour d'assises de Cosenza aux travaux forcés perpétuels.

Tangaro avait été longtemps à la tête de la fameuse bande dit de Pasquino et était devenu en peu de temps la terreur de ces pays. Il est accusé de divers vols à main armée et d'un grand nombre d'hommes, entre autres de l'assassinat d'un délégué de la sûreté publique.

Nous avions la semaine dernière un petit article concernant une faiblesse humaine à notre égard, que nous avions cru devoir relever dans les termes que nous l'avons fait. Nous sommes heureux, et nous nous empressons de dire qu'il y a en tout à fait malentendu relativement à cela. Considérant qu'il y a du mérite à reconnaître ses torts, nous n'hésitons pas à annuler nos réflexions.

Les familles qui désirent se procurer des invitations pour participer au deuxième bal des Jeunes Amis s'adresseront à Mr. John F. Lambert, bureau du Louisianaian, 102 rue de Chartres. Le bal doit avoir lieu Lundi Gras, 20 Février, 1892, à la salle Magnifique, coin St. Claude et St. Pierre.

FEUILLETON.

Commencé le 26 Novembre.

LES NUITS DE LA MAISON DOREE.

PAR

PONSON DU TERRAIL.

VI.

—Ainsi Gontran a une maîtresse? fit Raoul.

—Oui certes.

—L'aimée-tu?

—A en mourir.

—Et peut-on savoir à quel monde elle appartient?

Gontran tressaillit.

—Que vous importe, fit-il.

—Hé! dit Raoul de Nangeal, c'est que j'ai vu bien assidu pendant tout l'hiver auprès de certaine baronne.

—Tu te trompes, la femme que j'aime ne va point dans le monde.

—Vraiment?

—C'est une Bayonnaise, une jeune fille à la fois sage et folle.

—Et tu l'aimes?

—A en mourir. Et si mon père n'était plus de ce monde, je l'épouserais.

Les jeunes hommes prononcèrent ces mots avec une conviction telle que M. de Nangeal et M. de Bique tressaillirent et se turent.

Quant au comte Victor de B... il vint se mettre à table et dit :—Me voilà messieurs, les Bayonnaises sont si jolies, que je comprends l'amour de Gontran. Tenez, il y a cinq jours, j'ai aimé une de ces filles-là.—Oh! pas longtemps, l'espace d'une nuit,—et j'ai rompu avec elle, me sentant gagné par un charme irrésistible.

—Ah! ah! dit Raoul, toi aussi?

—Oui! dit Victor continuant à sourire, c'est une assez jolie histoire, du reste.

—Conte-nous-la.

—Il paraît que la petite avait un amoureux, un bel mystérieux, qui s'introduisait chez elle avec des précautions romanesques.

A ces mots de Victor, Gontran fit un brusque mouvement; mais aucun des trois convives n'y prit garde.

—La petite, continua Victor, vivait avec ses parents dans une

maison étroite de Bordeaux, la rue de la Vieille-Tour. Chaque nuit, une fenêtre de la maison voisine s'ouvrait et une planche était jetée comme un pont de cette fenêtre à celle de la Bayonnaise. M. de Nangeal de chambre avait pris tous ces renseignements, et il s'est chargé de tout, seigneur Victor.

Gontran se dressa tout à coup et dit d'une voix :—

—Pardieu, dit-il, en regardant Victor fixement, mais ton histoire m'intéresse. J'aimerais assez des détails.

—En voici l'histoire mystérieuse, qui devina soudain et devint pâle comme un mort.

—Cet amour mystérieux, poursuivit Gontran, est en fait à la planche, cet homme trompé, trahi, et dont toute la vie est brisée maintenant, c'est moi!...

—Et rapide comme la foudre, il souffleta Victor sur les deux joues, aux yeux des deux autres jeunes gens contrecœur.

—Il me faut tout ton sang, murmura-t-il, tandis que Victor jetait un cri de rage.

Une heure après, madame, reprit le major Samuel après un moment de silence, un duel sauvage, inouï dans les annales françaises, un de ces duels féroces que les Yankees ont inventés, avait lieu à peu de distance de la ferme.

Gontran de L... et Victor de B... armés d'un fusil de chasse, marchaient l'un sur l'autre, avec le droit de faire feu de leurs deux coups à volonté.

Victor, ivre de rage, car il avait été souffleté, tira le premier et sa balle effleura l'épaule du marquis Gontran.

Gontran fit feu à son tour, Victor ne fut point atteint.

Alors ce dernier épaula de nouveau.

Mais, tout en continuant à marcher, obéissant à un mouvement instinctif, Gontran baissa la tête, et la balle qui devait lui briser le crâne, perça seulement son chapeau. Victor avait tiré ses deux coups, il en restait un à Gontran.

Gontran marchait toujours et lorsqu'il ne fut plus qu'à trois pas de son adversaire, il appuya son doigt sur la détente.

Victor tomba sans pousser un cri.

On remporta le jeune homme à la ferme.

M. de Nangeal, qui avait fait quelques études chirurgicales, déclara que le comte Victor de B... serait mort avant le point du jour, et il dit à Gontran :—

—Surtout! retourne à Bordeaux. C'est le plus sage!

Le marquis Gontran monta à cheval, galopa vingt heures, arriva à Bordeaux, contra à la rue de la Vieille-Tour et croisa un convoi funèbre, celui de la jeune fille qu'il avait tant aimée.

La Bayonnaise était morte des suites de l'immense douleur qu'elle avait éprouvée en reconnaissant sa méprise.

Gontran voulut se tuer, puis il eut honte du suicide, et il se dit que mieux valait pour lui aller chercher la mort sous quelque climat meurtrier du Nouveau-Monde.

Et voilà pourquoi, madame, échappa le major Samuel, le marquis Gontran partit en écrivant à sa famille qu'il ne voulait point revenir.

"J'ai perdu au jeu, la nuit dernière, une somme immense. Je vais en Amérique refaire ma fortune."

L'aventure écoutait tous ces dé-

taille avec une sombre avilité. On eût dit qu'elle éprouvait comme une fois cruelle à revivre au milieu de ce passé déjà lointain. —Après? monsieur, après? fit-elle vivement.

—Deux ans s'étaient écoulés. M. Raoul de Nangeal s'était trompé dans ses prévisions chirurgicales. Le comte Victor de B... n'était plus mort.

Il lui fallut trois mois pour se retrouver sur ses pieds, et un voyage en Italie d'une année pour achever son rétablissement.

Il revint à Bordeaux, où son aventure tragique s'était accomplie. Messieurs de Bique et de Nangeal avaient gardé le plus profond silence. Une jeune fille, belle et charmante, une créature adorable se trouva sur son chemin. Il l'aima.

Et quand son cœur battit à rompre sa poitrine, lorsque son âme tout entière fut à jamais liée à l'âme de cette jeune fille, il apprit, en frissonnant, qu'elle était la sœur de cet homme dont il avait brisé la vie et loulé l'amour aux pieds.

Vous comprenez maintenant, madame, n'est-ce pas?

Le comte Victor de B... demanda et obtint la main de Mlle Jeanne de L... qu'il aimait, et qui l'aimait; et huit jours avant le mariage, ce frère disparu, le marquis Gontran, qui était allé refaire sa fortune en Amérique, revint et se montra au milieu d'une fête commémorative du Commandeur.

Le comte Victor avait espéré que son mariage serait célébré avant le retour de son ennemi.

Le comte s'était trompé.

Vous savez maintenant quelle haine terrible le marquis Gontran nourrissait pour celui qui voulait devenir l'époux de sa sœur.

Le marquis, en présence de Jeanne, avait dissimulé; il avait tendu la main à son adversaire.

A Continuer.

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dec 29 79.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1892.

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No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee as good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The Louisianian was had at the well known news dealers—J. H. Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Market, corner Dumaine street.

THIS PAPER may be found on all the advertising agencies in New York.

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In another column of this paper is published the proceedings of the Republicans of our city in their several ward meetings, seventeen in all, relative to the conduct of the present Superintendent of the Mint of New Orleans.

One of John C. Calhoun's grandsons said at Atlanta, recently: "If my grandfather and his associates had known enough about the negro as I know, and could have had the same faith in his capacity for progress which I have attained from my own experience, there would have been neither slavery nor war."

JUDGE TAYLOR BEATTIE.

This distinguished gentleman from Lafourche, than whom a more upright, honest, outspoken politician does not exist, has just returned from a pilgrimage to Washington, with very satisfactory results, in a political point of view, in regard to the appointment of Federal officials in Louisiana.

Judge Beattie, who fought nobly for the "Lost Cause," is now a conscientious advocate of the principles contended for by the Republican Party. He was lately interviewed by one of the editorial staff of the Times-Democrat, and answered all inquiries without equivocation, as all honest politicians should.

Judge Beattie, whom we have known from his youth, is one of those Janus-faced men who carries water on both shoulders, and tries his sails to catch the popular breeze no matter from which point of the compass it may come, and for this he is respected not only by the dominant party, but by his fair-dealing opponents. The Judge, we note, however, is not greatly admired by the new Republican paper—which deals him a left-handed compliment in one of its issues. Groins Coulter.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Our city will soon be crowded with visitors from all parts of the country who are drawn hither to witness the pageant of the mystic societies and to enjoy the festivities of the gay season of the Carnival. This city is the metropolis of the South, and with its natural advantages utilized could be made the most beautiful and attractive winter resort of the country. Her cosmopolitan population make her familiar with all tongues, hospitable with all nationalities. When these thousands of strangers enter within our gates and traverse our principal thoroughfares, visit our places of public resort, inspect our shipping and steamboat landings, and our railway depots they will naturally be impressed with the lack of enterprise that is so plainly visible in the administration of municipal affairs in this city. They will find the streets, near the business centre, almost impassable for several days after a light shower of rain, and many of the crossings unsafe for pedestrians and vehicles. They will see that our wharves are in a wretched condition of decay and that our alleged depots are nothing but dilapidated shanties in near proximity of the worst dives in this large city, where unsuspecting strangers are shadowed as they pass by these dens where the vicious and vile congregate day and night, making it hideous at all hours by their foul noises created by drunken brawls.

The stranger who may have been fleeced would be dumb-founded with surprise were he informed that these gambling dens which are established in open and public view, to the pavements which lead from the depots and landings are not licensed and are permitted to exist by paying a bonus to the Democratic city administration, which goes to some charitable (?) fund.

If the stranger in our midst for the Carnival, on a mission of pleasure, happens to be out late at night, and should be accosted by some rough looking individual and ordered to "stand and deliver," he must not be so unsophisticated as to think it one of the pleasant little episodes of the Carnival; no stranger, owing to the inefficient and incompetent police force furnished by a Democratic municipal administration our law-abiding citizens are nightly assaulted and robbed by garrotes. If the way-faring stranger should meet at night a squad of men armed with double-barrelled shot guns, he must not get frightened at this novel sight at a time of "piping peace" in a large city, for it is the Patrol Guard organized by the Committee of Public Safety for the protection of peaceable citizens and the suppression of the hoodlums and garrotes which a Democratic Administration have allowed to have full sway.

The present condition of municipal affairs prove to the people conclusively that Democratic rule in this city is a bane to the community. If it was not for the auxiliary associations organized by a few public spirited citizens, independent of and without aid from the Democratic City Administration, such as the Auxiliary Sanitary Association and the Committee of Public Safety what would be the sanitary condition of our city, to whom would the heavily taxed people look for protection for their persons and property? We ask this model Democratic Municipal Administration to rise and explain.

TO OPEN TRADE WITH AFRICA.

Some of our fellow-citizens who look to the amelioration of the condition of their race, at home and abroad have organized an enterprise which promises to promote that object. A memorial is in circulation which has already received the signature of many of the business men of the city, asking that Congress will grant a subvention for the support of a mail steam line between some port in the United States and on the coast of Liberia in Africa. A review of the foreign commerce of the United States will show that an enlarged market for certain lines of American goods has

become a commercial necessity. The exploration of the dark continent by the Americans, Germans and French, demonstrates that the admirable traffic by which alone the African chiefs have procured their supplies of cloth, gunpowder, rum and glass beads having been arrested by the philanthropy and justice of the world, these wants must be supplied by some other articles demanded by civilization. It naturally occurs therefore, that the coffee, sugar, gums, dye woods, ivory and gold of interior Africa may be well substituted for the cargoes of wretched slaves which had been exported to serve the wants and perform the labor of other countries. From the reports of American Consuls it would appear that the share of African commerce now received by the United States is not large, though annually increasing. The trade with the European countries is however sufficient to justify them in placing regular shipping in connection with the western coasts of the continent from Senegambia around to Zanzibar.

If it be the policy of Congress to encourage the development of our trade with the tropical countries, there is the same reason for making the communication requested by the memorialists as for making a line to Rio, or Maracibo, and while we hope this line will be established from some American port, it is but natural we should prefer that New Orleans should be appointed for that purpose. Our reasons for this wish is that New Orleans can purchase the provisions of the West, obtain manufactures of the western cities, while it can receive and distribute the products of Africa by a shorter and cheaper line, than can be thought be furnished by any Atlantic seaport. We may add also that in the white and colored sailors of New Orleans will be found an element better acclimated to the pestilential diseases of tropical countries than in any other part of the Union. Our friend Mr. John N. Pearce and other promoters of the African steam postal line, propose to hold a public meeting at the Central Church, the particulars of which appear in another column of this journal.

THE PUBLIC DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATE CHARACTER.

If there is any one thing of world ly gifts that is of value to society, it is the established reputation of individuals. Society is made up of individuals, and they in turn make governments, and laws by which society and the conduct of individuals are regulated. There are said to be two reputations for the individual connected with public affairs, his political and personal. The one belongs to the ward politician, and the other to himself and the social circle in which he moves as an individual tutor of private morals; and whenever this property of the individual is assailed it should be by one competent to make good his assault, impressed with the burden of responsibility. The purest gems that Moral Times afford, is spotless reputation. The circumscribed society is but a small individual of a large territory. The representative individual is similarly situated, particularly in our day, when the society or party to which he belongs is saddled with the responsibility of his short comings. Not many days ago, a citizen of a most excellent private character and public reputation; and who for many years past has occupied, and now occupies and sustains prominent position in the ranks of the Republican Party, stood, publicly charged of gross public wrong and acts, which, if they were sustained by the evidence adduced on the investigation, were calculated to forever destroy his private character and public reputation. When that cunning creator of all villains, is made to say, "good name is man and woman, dear my lord, is the immediate jewel of their souls: Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing; 'twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; but he that takes from me my good name steals from me my self."

All the great cities of the East and West, as well as of the Middle States, have grown up to their present gigantic proportions of wealth, population and power through the influence of the estab-

lishment and maintenance of manufactures; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and a multitude of other towns and cities owe their thrift and advancement to a very great extent to this cause. The manufacturers of New Orleans are, comparatively, insignificant, and she is, consequently, behind all her great rivals. The idea of not encouraging this great right-arm of strength, wealth and power is bad enough; that of practically crushing it through prohibitory license taxation is most extraordinary and incomprehensible. We pray for the prevalence of less self-stultifying views and measures.

PRESS NOTES.

Frederick Douglass' autobiography will be reprinted in England.

The Readjuster Legislature of Virginia voted \$100,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a Normal school for colored teachers.

There never was a time when the Republican party was as strong as at this hour.—Cincinnati Commercial.

A number of capitalists of Memphis are to establish a flature of silk, also a moulage for reeling and preparing the silk raised in the South for the looms in the East.

The old South is a thing of the past as a political entity. In three years more a birchen will no longer exist, except as an object of interest to the undertaker.—Boston Herald.

A Maine man who didn't care two shakes of a lamb's tail about the newspaper rode fourteen miles through a fierce snowstorm to get a copy of a weekly that spoke of him as a "prominent citizen."

Dr. Baradale, of the Virginia Lunatic Asylum, reports the case of a colored lunatic whose brain weighed seventy ounces. This is believed to be the largest brain on record except that of Oliver Cromwell.

In view of the unsettled state of affairs in Liberia, Dr. Garnet, the lately appointed United States Minister, may find his position an unpleasant one.—Progressive American.

A beautiful girl of seventeen was performing on a trapeze attached to a balloon at Cantla, Mexico. When the balloon was three quarters of a mile high it suddenly burst, and the girl fell to the ground, crushed to death.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.—There is a congregation of Colored Roman Catholics in Marion county, Ky. At a recent special service 179 persons received the communion, 29 for the first time.—Africa American Presbyterian.

Cyus W. Field is said to have arranged to put nearly a million dollars into his newspaper building to be erected in New York this year. It will be sixteen stories high and will have a frontage of over five hundred feet.

Alex. R. Conits, a colored man, has been nominated by the Independent of the 5th ward, Philadelphia, for Common Council, against Alex. Skilton, the regular Republican nominee.—Sentinel, Trenton, N. J.

Several colored gentlemen have bought properties this month. As near as we can ascertain, the investments have been a little over four thousand dollars. This is a right step in the right direction.—Denver Star.

A schoolmaster in southern Oregon has resigned his place because two of the directors would not sustain him in his effort to stop urchins from squirring tobacco juice on the stove during school hours.—Gate City Press.

In the State of North Carolina there is a colored State Agricultural Association, several colored country associations, Insane Asylum, blind, deaf and dumb institution for colored people, and five Normal schools for educating colored teachers.

A Chicago woman having ordered the servant girl to say she was not at home, was so anxious to hear the voice of an old lover of hers who was talking with the servant, that she leaned too far over the banister, lost her balance and fell to the floor.

final examination required by the Board of Examiners of this city. He was formerly a student under J. D. Lewis, Esq.—Recorder.

The colored people of Springfield, Ohio, are pushing as a test case a suit for damages against their School Board, which refused to admit a colored child to a white school in her district. They have employed able counsel, and the alarmed School Board has asked assistance from other boards throughout the State.

The Washington Sunday Item comes to us this week enlarged to a seven column folio and decidedly improved in style and matter. We congratulate the Item on this evidence of its prosperity. We wish the Item fair winds and smooth sailing on the troubled sea of journalism beneath whose uncertain bottom is buried as many gallant barks.—Ind. Leader.

"Honorable W. J. Hardin, colored member of the Wyoming Territorial Legislature, is serving his second term in that body. He was nominated on the Republican ticket, but was so popular that all parties voted for him. He is an excellent parliamentarian and an eloquent debater. He went west in 1852, from Kentucky, and has his home at Cheyenne, Laramie county. He was educated by the Shakers, has been quite wealthy several times, and is now estimated to be worth \$20,000. The press of Wyoming speak flatteringly of him as a model legislator."—Chicago Conservator.

Robert Woods, a wealthy slave planter of Lexington, Ky., sold Archie Parker a nineteen year old son to his parents for one thousand dollars in 1880. This sale was made at a loss to the owner who was kind-hearted, and desired the family to be united in freedom. Years rolled by. The war made the wealthy owner penniless. Recently the slave boy of those days met his former master in Detroit, bowed with age and in abject poverty. The kindness of gone-by days was not forgotten, and the old man is now once his chattel and slave.—Chicago Conservator.

Rev. Dr. Haygood, of Georgia, recently delivered a lecture in Boston, on "The New South." He spoke in terms very flattering to the colored population. In Georgia 12,000 of this class are owners of farms, many of them quite large. Six of his neighbors own 1,000 acres each, all paid for and well tilled. The tendency in this direction, he said, is very strong, and is becoming a greatly elevating power. The colored people are not dying out nor lapsing into barbarism. They are now estimated at six millions, and are increasing at a rate unheard of since the palmy days of the land of Cushen.—Hawkeye.

An editorial in a Detroit Society paper says in a recent number: "I once had the honor of presenting a letter of introduction to a colored lady of wealth, living in New York, who is both learned and accomplished in an extraordinary degree. She speaks French, Italian and Spanish fluently, is acquainted with German and has an excellent knowledge of Latin; she is a very good musician, sings charmingly, is well read and of agreeable conversation, and also a pure bred African, she would be an ornament to any society. This lady happily lives in Italy, where she is received, together with her brother, a very intelligent gentleman, in the best society."

It looks as if some facts were coming out in the Sherman investigation than were wanted. Senator Sherman himself can have no sort of use for some of the evidence given, a good deal of what is now shown has long been generally understood, but it has never before been sworn to. It is no new thing for a Cabinet officer to use the patronage of his department to help him in an ambition to secure a Presidential nomination, but Sherman worked that matter with unusual energy for a Secretary under an alleged reform administration. Clerks and other officials in the pay of the people, and supposed to have public duties demanding their attention, were sent to different parts of the country to work up the Sherman boom. These were kept away from their duties for several months.—Philadelphia Times.

A VERY ROMANTIC STORY.—The story of the Countess Benedetti, wife of the French minister to Prague, is worth recording. She was once a Greek slave, landed at Alexandria by Joooni, the celebrated merchant of Constantinople. She had been educated for slavery, and was consequently full of accomplishments. One of the wealthiest Arab merchants in Alexandria purchased the girl to wait upon his wife, to whom he was much attached. The Greek girl, lively and amusing, diverted the ennui of the household, and soon became the ruling spirit.

In the course of time the wife

died, and the aged husband, regretting that he could not marry her, adopted her as his child, and the heir to his enormous fortune.

At his death, the former slave inherited his wealth, and Benedetti, at that time a young attaché belonging to the French Consulate at Alexandria, happened to present himself to the heiress, won her affection, and they were married. The old merchant's money enabled Benedetti to cut his way to a conspicuous position in diplomacy, and his wife, lovely and accomplished, reigned for a long time over the world of fashion in Paris.

DAVIS REPUDIATED.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUBS PETITION FOR HIS REMOVAL.

WHEREAS, As citizens and Republicans of New Orleans having an earnest interest in our public institutions with a steadfast devotion for and a hearty confidence in our National Administration; believing that the Federal Officials here should be in every way capable and upright men, reflecting the integrity and purity of our free institutions, and therefore be it Resolved, That we the Republicans of the Parish of Orleans, do hereby express in mass meeting assembled our unqualified disapproval of the official and personal conduct of the present Superintendent of the Mint, and we charge that M. V. Davis, the Superintendent referred to, has grossly prostituted his high station by the appointment of improper persons to positions in the "U. S. Mint";

We charge him with conduct unbecoming a "gentleman, disfigure" and scandalous, causing the conspire of honorable citizens of our community, thereby degrading his high calling as a representative of a great party.

We charge that the said M. V. Davis has appointed to office in the Mint, outspoken and virulent opponents of the Republican Party; others, whose unfitness for position in any station of life is a matter of common notoriety, and more particularly do we refer in this connection to "some of the female clerks under his employ."

We charge further that Mr. V. Davis is in every sense an improper custodian of the Mint, be having, while sitting in the capacity of Colar knowingly and willfully substitute Trade Dollars for Standard Dollars, committing by such an act a grave offense against the dignity of our Government, robbing it of its just and lawful dues.

We, therefore, as Republican citizens of New Orleans respectfully petition your Excellency for the prompt dismissal of M. V. Davis as Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, begging also to express our unqualified condemnation of the workings and conduct of said Mint.

All of which we respectfully represent for the betterment in every particular of the Federal service.

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CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS
FOR 1881.

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and contains a compendium of the news of the world.EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
a new addition to this edition of the paper and is a highly appreciated feature by the school teachers and Trainers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
No. 612 St. Andrew Street

THE LOUISIANIAN

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1882

Local

The whale is coming!

Hon. Oscar Crosier is in the city.

Col. Jack Wharton arrived from Washington, D. C., last Saturday.

The "bridegroom cometh,"—yes, coming down the river!

Senator Mayer Gaben was in town this week.

Mr. George Washington arrived from New Orleans during the week.

We regret to learn that Mrs. J. Ross Stewart has been seriously indisposed during the week.

There was a grand entertainment given at St. James Hall on last Monday night.

Mr. Samuel Young, of Iberville parish, has been appointed Night Inspector of Customs.

Mr. Paul Delany arrived from Hot Springs, Ark., on the steamer White during the week.

The Pickwick Base Ball Club contemplate giving a Dancing Festival at an early date.

Mr. F. R. Wright received his commission as U. S. Gauger of Internal Revenue on Monday 30th ult.

Mr. Thomas I. Galbreath, of East Carroll, has been confirmed as Postmaster at Lake Providence.

The boys are fast deserting the ranks of the Bachelors and joining the army of Benedicts.

Stock in the matrimonial market is looking! All going up to par, (that is, to ask for it.)

How many more marriages shall we have before the Lenten Season? Don't crowd us at the eleventh hour.

Hon. Louis A. Martineau has been commissioned and is duly installed at the desk of the Special Deputy Surveyor of the Port.

Col. James Lewis was indicted in the office of Superintendent of Warehouse of this Customs District last Monday.

The names of the Streets of the city will be placed on the lamps so that the names can be seen as well in the night as day.

We had the pleasure of meeting this week, Mr. Isaac Stewart, who is keeping a store on Little Bayou Black, Terrebonne parish, and doing a fine business.

Mr. Nicholas Burton, of East Carroll, passed through the city last Wednesday from Franklin, La., where he had been attending the session of the A. M. E. Conference.

Hon. R. J. Walker, of Texas, is in the city. Mr. Walker is a valued friend and one of the most energetic agents of the LOUISIANIAN in North Louisiana.

Intelligence comes to our sanctum that Miss Josie W. Robinson left Natchez, Miss., last Sunday, on the steamer Mary Houston for Washington, D. C., via Cincinnati.

Was it really Fritz who figured in that mysterious marriage? Do tell somebody, for the girls are just pining away to know. Fritz, dear Fritz, do, rise and explain!

It is with pleasure that we note the appointment of our friend, Mr. H. C. Williams, one of the active young Republicans of Terrebonne, to a position in the office of the Superintendent of Warehouse.

The Young Veterans Junior's will give their second grand annual ball at the Economy Hall, Urselines str. bet. Marais and Villere str. To-night.

Thanks to the Committee for appreciated favors, of course at command.

Senator Jordan Stewart, returned from Donaldsonville last Monday, where he had delivered an instructive and eloquent lecture on a subject taken from Biblical history, to a large and appreciative audience.

Hon. T. T. Alkin, accompanied with his two daughters, Misses Elodie and Magnolia, arrived from St. Raphael, Iberville parish, last Tuesday. Mr. Alkin has placed the young ladies in the boarding department of St. Louis university.

Mr. David Bidwell, the proprietor and manager of the Academy of Music and St. Charles Theatre is having a mammoth structure erected on the neutral ground of Canal Street near the intersection of Peters Street, for the purpose of exhibiting his monster of the sea, the whale.

The Annual Fair of the St. Philip's P. E. Church will be a grand entertainment. The "Harmonies" have rehearsed a most excellent programme from their repertoire of choice music. The lady managers have reduced the price of admission to 15 cents. Remember the Fair begins on Tuesday evening, February 7th inst.

The case of the State (vs.) G. J. Thomas was dismissed by Judge Lutenberg in Section "B" of the Criminal Court last Wednesday 1st inst., and Mr. Thomas has been exonerated from a false accusation without a stain on his character. The real guilty party has fled the city for parts unknown for he dared not appear in court as the State's chief witness and perjure himself. A wrong has been done Mr. Thomas which may probably cause him to enter a civil suit for damages.

THE LA SALLE CELEBRATION.

The anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi river 200 years ago by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle, who had traveled from Canada and descended the great Father of Waters, will be celebrated on April 8, 1882. The committee of arrangements met last Tuesday night to arrange a programme for the celebration of this great historic event and to commemorate LaSalle's discovery.

Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and Gen. Elisha B. Washburn will be invited to deliver addresses. On April 10, there will be an excursion to the Jetties, so that the excursionists can land on the spot where LaSalle landed 200 years ago.

TRADE WITH AFRICA.

We take pleasure in giving space to the following memorial to the Honorable Members of Congress, to wit:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 13th, 1881. To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, and residents of the State of Louisiana, would most respectfully petition your Honorable Bodies to authorize the establishment of a Line of Mail Steamships between a Port of the United States and a Port in the Republic of Liberia, on the West Coast of Africa, and to grant an appropriation adequate to support the same.

Your Petitioners beg leave to state, that the immense natural wealth of Africa which is attracting the commercial attention of the civilized world is in no part of that Continent more signally displayed than in West Africa. For nearly thirty years that section has furnished a lucrative and highly growing commerce to two English Steamship Lines of twenty-eight vessels, ranging from eighteen hundred (1800) to three thousand (3,000) tons burthen. American cotton fabrics and other articles of our manufacture, owing to their superiority, are in far greater demand than similar articles of European manufacture.

As the Key to the rich valley of the Niger, Liberia must, in time, be the natural outlet of the commerce of West Africa.

Moreover, your Petitioners would state that, as the Liberians are Americans by descent and in tastes, it would promote the growth and prosperity of that youthful nation; and, finally prove a mutual benefit to both countries to be allied by steam communication."

Our people have taken a deep interest in this commercial enterprise and are encouraged and will be supported by the business men of this city and many of the capitalists of the State.

A large meeting will be held at the Central Church, corner Gasquet and Liberty Streets, next Wednesday evening the 8th, inst. for the furtherance of this grand scheme which needs the unanimous support of our people which can only be manifested by a large attendance.

The meeting will be addressed by Judge William M. Burwell, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson, Rev. A. E. P. Albert, Mr. John W. Pierce, and other prominent speakers.

Married.

WARD—ARMAND.—On Thursday evening, February 2, 1882, at the residence of the bride's mother, Rev. W. S. Alexander officiating, Miss Millie Armand of New Orleans, to Mr. Frederic M. Ward of Savannah, Ga. Savannah Morning News please copy.

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St. (Cor. Oustoubert St.) J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r

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TAKE NOTICE

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THIS IS THE ONLY LOTTERY EVER VOTED ON

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ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

Splendid Chance

FOR A FORTUNE!

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS B

OF THE

LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY

COMPANY.

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

New Orleans, La.,

ON

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1882

Will be Drawn Under the Immediate

Supervision and Management of

Genls. G. T. BEAUREGARD,

OF LOUISIANA, AND

JUBAL A. EARLY,

OF VIRGINIA.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

\$30,000.

1857, Prizes. All Amounting To

\$110,400.

MR. DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY COMMENCE

AT 11 O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING

OF TUESDAY FEBRUARY

14, 1882.

AT THE

Rooms of the Company.

Look at the following Distribution:

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars

Each!

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE	\$30,000
1 do do	10,000
1 do do	5,000
2 PRIZES OF 2,500	5,000
1 do do	1,000
20 do do	500
100 do do	100
200 do do	50
500 do do	20
1,000 do do	10

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations prizes of \$300	\$2700
9 do do	200
9 do do	100

1857, Prizes, amounting to \$110,400

Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves \$1.

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Remit by Postoffice Money Order, New York Exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency, or send by express.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Drawing of February 14, 1882.

All The Prizes Are Paid On

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Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

Application 25 cents to the office of the Company made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to M. A. DAUPHIN, President, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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NO. 21, G. U. O. F.

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Executive Committee—E. J. Holmes, District Chairman; J. B. Gaudet, Sec. at Large; M. V. P., George G. Mason, New Orleans; P. N. F., G. C. Astwood, New Orleans; P. N. F., B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge.

Committee on Appeals—P. N. F., R. L. Desjardins, Chairman, New Orleans; P. W. G. M., W. A. Halston, New Orleans; P. G. M., A. A. Gouss, New Orleans; P. N. F., D. Brown, Algiers; P. N. F., Junius R. Lewis, Baton Rouge.

Committee on Grievances—P. G. M., McCampbell, Chairman, New Orleans; P. N. F., G. M. Graham Bell, New Orleans; P. N. F., Joseph LeBlanc, Thibodaux; P. N. F., J. H. Bailey, Napaeville.

Committee on Widows and Orphans—P. N. F., N. P. W. Davis, Chairman, Thibodaux; P. N. F., Wm. James, Bayou Boeuf; P. N. F., Harry R. Steele, New Orleans; P. N. F., J. W. Burns, New Orleans; P. N. F., C. J. Thomas, New Orleans.

Committee on Insurance—M. V. P., L. D. Thompson, New Orleans, Chairman; P. N. F., O. J. Rock, New Orleans; P. N. F., E. J. Brunet, Algiers.

Committee on Finance and Auditing—P. G. M., Chas. B. Wilson, Chairman; New Orleans; P. N. F., Charles A. Roxborough, Plaquemine; P. N. F., Arthur H. Colwell, Baton Rouge.

All communications in connection with this Lodge should be addressed to the Secretary, Perrier street near Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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8th Y. A.

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Feb 19

THE WEEKLY

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We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

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among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where dignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people's rights, and our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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OFFICE—102 CHARTRES STREET

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Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 6 p.m.

Plaquemine, Whipple, 6 p.m.

Alexandria, Jno. D. Scully, 6 p.m.

DEPARTURES TUESDAY.

Vicksburg, K. E. Lee, 5 p.m.

Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 11 a.m.

DEPARTURES WEDNESDAY.

Bayou Sara, Corona, 6 p.m.

Onatcha River, Clara S., 5 p.m.

DEPARTURES THURSDAY.

Arkansas City, J. M. White, 5 p.m.

Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m.

DEPARTURES FRIDAY.

Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p.m.

Plaquemine, Whipple, 11 a.m.

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.

Vicksburg, K. E. Lee, 5 p.m.

Bayou Sara, Corona, 6 p.m.

Onatcha River, Clara S., 5 p.m.

Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m.

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Splendid Chance

FOR A FORTUNE!

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TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS B

OF THE

LOUISIANA

STATE LOTTERY

COMPANY.

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

New Orleans, La.,

ON

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1882

Will be Drawn Under the Immediate

Supervision and Manage-

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Genls. G. T. BEAUREGARD,

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JUBAL A. EARLY,

OF VIRGINIA.

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1857, Prizes, All Amounting To

\$110,400.

THE DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY COME OFF

AT 11 O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING

OF TUESDAY FEBRUARY

14, 1882.

AT THE

Rooms of the Company.

Look at the following Distribution:

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars

Each!

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1 CAPITAL PRIZE \$30,000

1 do do 10,000

2 PRIZES OF 2,500 5,000

5 do do 1,000 5,000

20 do do 500 10,000

100 do do 100 10,000

300 do do 50 10,000

500 do do 20 10,000

1,000 do do 10 10,000

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9 do do 100 900

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Whole Tickets, \$2; Halves \$1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies and

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Remit by Postoffice Money Order, New

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Agents wanted in every State, County,

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